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long by half as wide, composed of two globose cells united into an oblong spore.

When the epidermis is peeled off, the perithecia generally adhere to its inner surface.

On dead limbs of *Ilex opaca.* March.

VALSA CERCOPHORA.—Perithecia few, 4 to 6, rather large, imbedded in a subcarbonaceous stroma, which is circumscribed by a black line penetrating the wood ; ostiola stout, obtuse, with a large opening, united into a subconical disk, which pierces the epidermis and rises slightly above it ; asci clavate-cylindrical, .003′–.0033′x.0004′—.00045′; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, constricted in the middle and appendiculate at each end, .0004′—.0006′x.00015′–.000175′, hyaline, with several small nuclei.

The appendages, which are finally absorbed, are as long as, or longer than the spore itself, and the upper one is generally recurved at its extremity. The limbs on which this species grows are not so much decayed as those on which the preceding species is found, being still sound and tough.

On dead limbs of *Ilex opaca.* March.

VALSA FARINOSA.—Stroma cortical ; perithecia few (2 to 4,) pale, .013′ in diameter, raising the bark into little prominences, which indicate their position ; disk tuberculiform, yellowish white, of a loose granular or mealy substance ; ostiola large, pale horn-color, ovate or conic, at length disappearing and leaving a large opening ; asci clavate-cylindrical, obtuse ; paraphyses indistinct ; sporidia 1- or 2-seriate, acutely elliptical, subhyaline, with a large central nucleus, about .0006′x.0002′.

Very variable with regard to the ostiola, which are often entirely wanting. Some of the stromata contain perithecia filled with brown, appendiculate stylospores of about the same size and shape as the ascospores, and which appear referable to Dr. Cooke's genus *Harknessia.*

Fern Notes. V.

By GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

Notholaena tenera, Gillies.—This rare fern, which Dr. Parry found so unexpectedly in Utah, in 1874, has again turned up, but this time in the San Bernardino Mountains of California, where it was discovered in May last by the Parish Brothers, who write that it was found "growing very sparingly in two neighboring cañons at an altitude of perhaps 5,000 feet. In both places it grew in crevices of precipitous limestone cliffs, which were quite dry at the time of our visit, and do not seem to be ever really wet. In one cañon there was a single specimen, and in the other some twenty or more, but most of them dry, and the others, as you see, in poor condition."

The specimens which I have received are clearly identical with the Utah plant, and differ but little from Parry's or Palmer's specimens.

It has already been recorded (Ferns of North America, Vol. i., p. 337) that some doubts exist in regard to the correct identity of the Utah plant, but the figure in *Botanical Magazine* (Vol. lviii., plate

3,055), where the species was originally described by Hooker under Gillies's manuscript name, from plants cultivated from spores, may, it seems to me, be fairly taken to represent our plant, only in a larger form, otherwise the characters are the same. Lowe's figure (Vol. i., pl. xv.) also appears to have been taken from cultivated plants, from which due allowances are to be made for plants in a state of nature. Kunze's figures I have not seen.

Lygodium palmatum in New Hampshire.—Mr. Wm. H. Bates, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., wrote me in April last that he had found a single frond of last year's growth of this species growing in a low meadow half a mile from the school. The frond measured about seven inches in length, and had seven pairs of sterile pinnae. Mr. Bates states that Prof. Hitchcock, in his Geology of New Hampshire, credits *Lygodium* to Hudson, N. H., but I have no knowledge of its presence in that State authenticated by actual specimens.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bates will be fortunate enough to find later a sufficient number of specimens to establish its presence there beyond a doubt.

Asplenium Filix-foemina, Bernh.—Mr. Bates has sent me a small doubly-crested frond of this species, taken from a plant found by him last summer in a rocky meadow near the school, and answering very well to *Athyrium Filix-foemina*, var. *crispum*, Moore. This form is sometimes met with in cultivation, but there is no good reason why such forms should not occur here occasionally in a state of nature as well as in England where they are not uncommon, and Mr. Bates has not been able to find any evidence of his plant having escaped from cultivation.

Botrychium simplex, Hitchcock.—Mrs. M. J. Myers sends some fine, robust specimens of this species which were collected near Ithaca, N. Y., by Prof. W. R. Dudley. Two of the specimens approach the ternate form, and two have the stipes unusually developed so that the lamina appears as if placed above the middle, as in Milde's var. *fallax.*

From Miss Furbish, I have just received specimens of *B. simplex* collected by her in Rangeley, Maine, making still another station for this species.

Abnormal Growths in Botrychia.—Mrs. Myers has also sent me for examination a weakly developed specimen of *B. Lunaria*, which has two fertile branches, the second, and extra branch springing from the stipes just below the first, and a portion of the sterile segments bearing from one to four sporangia. The specimen, with a younger one, was collected in Cicero Swamp, near Syracuse, by Prof. Dudley.

From Strong, Maine, comes a large specimen of *B. lanceolatum*, collected by Miss Furbish, with the lamina nearly transformed into a fertile panicle. The specimen is further interesting in showing the two portions of the bud standing nearly upright, and with only a very slight inclination towards the thickened stipes over which they would have reclined later in the season.

Osmunda Claytoniana, L.—Mr. F. W. Morandi has collected in Malden, Mass., some interesting specimens of this species in which the fertile pinnae retain nearly the appearance of the sterile, and bear a marginal fructification. Some of the pinnae are only very slightly contracted, and, showing the green surface of the lamina between the marginal lines of sori beneath, as well as on the upper side, have an elegant appearance. In some of the specimens the fructification is carried upward on to the normally sterile pinnae ; in one instance, to within three pairs from the top, and in another, with four pairs of fertile pinnae which show the green tissue between the lines of sporangia, the fructification is carried up on one side only, nearly to the top. Examining the venation in such portions, I found that, whereas in the wholly sterile segments the veins forked once or twice with great regularity, extending from a nearly straight costa to the entire margins, in the fertile segments the margins were more or less toothed, and either a single vein projected from the more eccentric costa into each notch or sinus, and bore on its slightly thickened, or obsoletely forked apex a sorus, or, in the broader segments, that the veins forked once, the branches terminating in the notches of the doubly-serrated margin and bearing on their apices the much reduced sori.

Osmunda cinnamomea, L.—Mr. Storrow Higginson once pointed out to me a distinctive character, which, so far as my observations have since extended, appears to be quite constant in this species, and may serve to aid those who are sometimes puzzled to distinguish between its sterile fronds and those of its congener *O. Claytoniana.* In *O. cinnamomea* there will be found at the base of each pinna a small persistent bunch of wool which is nearly or wholly wanting in *O. Claytoniana*, and of which no mention has been made anywhere that I am aware of.

Helonias bullata on Staten Island.—While botanizing near Rossville, S. I., in the early part of April with Mr. Arthur Hollick, my attention was drawn to numerous specimens of a plant having a tuft of parallel-veined leaves at its base, which had apparently remained green all winter. We at once suspected that it might prove to be *Helonias*, as we knew of nothing else resembling the plant in question native to this part of the country. Deeming the discovery of sufficient importance to warrant further investigation, we made another trip to the locality on the 28th of May, and were rewarded by finding a single flowering specimen, almost gone, to be sure, but showing plainly that our first surmise was correct.

The locality is about three-fourths of a mile south of Rossville, a short distance west of the road leading from that place to Kreischerville. It is in a maple swamp near a clay bed.

Many other pine barren plants grow in the vicinity, notably *Ascyrum Crux-Andreae*, L., *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae*, L., and *Aster concolor*, L. I have already referred to the remarkable manner in which the pine barren flora extends into Staten Island (see BULLETIN, Vol. vii., p. 81), and the discovery of *Helonias* there adds another species to my list, and a new one to the flora of New York State.

June 20, 1882. N. L. BRITTON.